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Whitehall, June 23.

THE following is the Tranſlation of the French King's Order to the Duke de Penthievre, Admiral of France, for allowing all the Ships of his Majeſty's Subjects, which were ſtopped in the Harbours of France upon the Declaration of War, to return to Great Britain; a Copy of which was tranſmitted by M. Van Hoey, the Dutch Ambaſſador at Paris, on the 24th Inſtant, N. S. to his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Tranſlation of the French King's Letter to the Duke de Penthievre. June 1744.

My Couſin,

UPON the Aſſurance which has been given me, that the Court of England will conform itſelf to the 19th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, concerning the Ships belonging to my Subjects, which were in the Harbours of Great Britain at the Time of the Declaration of War, and that they ſhall be allowed to return freely with their Cargoes and Effects into the Harbours of my Kingdom, as ſoon as the ſame Permiſſion ſhall have been given to the Engliſh Ships under the ſame Deſcription here; I write you this Letter to acquaint you, that it is my Intention, that all the Engliſh Ships which were detained in my Harbours when War was declared, have Liberty to return into thoſe of Great Britain, with their Cargoes and Effects belonging to the Subjects of his Britannick Majeſty, and that I deſire that you ſhould give immediately the neceſſary Orders for allowing them to return thither without being moleſted by the Privateers fitted out by my Subjects.

AT the Council-Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 22d Day of *June*, 1744.

PRESENT,

The Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas upon the breaking out of the War with France, his Majeſty thought fit, by his Order in Council of the 24th of March laſt, to direct, That a General Embargo or Stop ſhould be made of all French Ships and Veſſels whatſoever, that then were or ſhould thereafter come into any of the Ports, Harbours or Roads within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, or into the Iſles of Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney, Sark or Man, together with all Perſons and Effects on board, until further Order. And whereas ſeveral Ships and Veſſels belonging to his Majeſty's Subjects were ſeized and detained in Dunkirk, and other Ports of France, upon the French King's Declaration of War againſt his Majeſty. And whereas his Majeſty has received certain Advice, that the French King has given Orders for the Diſcharge of all the ſaid Ships, Veſſels and Effects ſo ſeized and detained, with free Liberty to return to their reſpective Ports, purſuant to the 19th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, in Confidence that the like Directions would be given for the Diſcharge of the French Ships and Veſſels detained in the Ports of Great Britain or Ireland, or in the Iſles of Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney, Sark or Man, under the like Circumſtances. His Majeſty, taking the ſame into his Royal Conſideration, and being ready on his Part to comply with the ſaid 19th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, hath therefore ordered, as it is hereby ordered in Council, that all Ships and Veſſels belonging to the Subjects of France, together with the Perſons and Effects on board them, which are now detained by Virtue of the afore-mentioned Order in Council of the 24th of March laſt, within any of the Ports, Harbours or Roads of Great Britain or Ireland, or the Iſles of Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney, Sark or Man, be forthwith releaſed and diſcharged, with free Liberty to return to their reſpective Ports, and that proper Paſſes be granted them for that Purpoſe. And his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Governours or Commanders in Chief of the ſaid Iſles of Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney, Sark and Man, are to take Notice of his Majeſty's Pleaſure hereby ſignified, and to give the neceſſary Directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. Sharpe.

(Price Six-Pence.)

Stockholm, June 5, O. S. The Prince Succeſſor propoſes to go upon a new Progreſs, about the latter End of next Week, towards Gottenbourg and Scania, and by the 26th of next Month to be at Carliſcrona, where he will wait for the Arrival of the Princeſs his Conſort; and 'tis thought that the King will take the ſame Tour. All the neceſſary Preparations are making, in Appearance, for the Departure of the Muſcovite Troops, which are to be conducted to Petersbourg by General Keith.

Rome, June 6. In the preſent Circumſtances of the Continuance of the Auſtrian, Neapolitan, and Spaniſh Armies, in the adjacent Villages to this City, this Government is wholly employed in furniſhing each of them with the neceſſary Forage, as well as to find proper Expedients to prevent, as much as poſſible, the great Damages which their Encampments occaſion in the Country, where whole Fields of Corn, Vineyards, &c. are entirely ruined, beſides the Outrages which are committed againſt the Inhabitants. The Pope, on Notice of the King of Naples's Arrival at Velletri, appointed M. Charles Gonzaga, Governour of Froſinone, as Nuncio Extraordinary, to compliment, and to attend him as Apoſtolick Commiſſary to provide his Army with Neceſſaries.

Florence, June 9, N. S. By the Poſt which is come from Rome extremely late, we have Letters from Prince Lobcowitz's Camp at Nemy, with an Account, that he arrived there with one Column of his Army a few Days ago: That on his advancing in three Columns from Marino and Albano, the whole Spaniſh Army retired into the Neighbourhood of Velletri, Five thouſand into the Town, and the reſt near it, under the Command of M. de Gages, who immediately cauſed three Batteries to be erected on Baſtions of Earth, and a fourth on the Hill of the Capuchins: That this Situation of the Spaniſh and Neapolitan Army had engaged Prince Lobcowitz to detach a Body of Huſſars to cut the Aquaduct that Supplies the Town of Velletri with Water, which was effectuated with ſome Loſs on both Sides. That the ſecond Column of the Auſtrian Army was poſted at a Place called Faiola, and the third took Poſſeſſion of a Hill named Faioletta, from whence, without receiving any Hurt, they can with Eaſe batter the Fortifications which the Spaniards have made on the Hill of the Capuchins: That, to ſupply the Want of Water in thoſe Parts for their Cavalry, the Spaniards had been forced to dig many Wells; and that the two Armies were ſo ſituated, that it was thought neither of them could retire without being greatly expoſed to the other. We hear from Bologna, that the Recruits from Germany daily paſs by that City on their March to reinforce Prince Lobcowitz's Army, with Regimentals, Baggages, &c. Parties of Deſerters out of the Spaniſh and Neapolitan Armies daily arrive in this City.

Copenhagen, June 16, N. S. An Ordonnance is juſt publiſhed here, dated the 2d Inſtant, prohibiting the Importation of all Kinds of Foreign Paper into Norway.

Francfort, June 20, N. S. Though it was expected that Prince Charles would attack the Imperial Troops in their Camp near Philipſbourg, yet it ſeems that his Highneſs has laid that Deſign aſide; but it is not thought that they can continue long in that Part of the Country, by Reaſon of its unwholſome Situation, which will infallibly produce Sickneſſes amongſt them, and of the Inundations, which the Place, where their Camp is at preſent, is always expoſed to at this Time of the Year, when, by the melting of the Snow in the Alps, the Rivers ſwell exceſſively. It is believed the Prince will attempt the Paſſage over the Rhine near Stockſtat, and at ſome other Place above or below Mentz, his Highneſs having already to this End detached from the main Army Field Marſhal General Count Herberſtein, with 4000 Pandours and Croatians, and ſome regular Troops, as alſo the Generals St. Ignon and Schmertzing, with two Regiments of Cuiraſſiers and two of Dragoons, together with a ſtrong Party of Infantry; the firſt of which was on the 15th Inſtant already advanced as far as Trebur, and the latter on the 16th near Loſheim. The Preparations for laying a Bridge over the Rhine near Stockſtat are continued with great Diligence; and the Flying Bridge which the Pandours had lately ſeized near Oppenheim, and brought over to this Side of the Rhine, has ſince been drawn up the River by themſelves inſtead of Horſes. The Auſtrians have likewiſe poſſeſſed themſelves of an Iſland in the Rhine; and the Day after, when a French Detachment of 2000 Men came with the ſame Deſign, not knowing that the Iſland was already taken, they were repulſed with Loſs. The Pandours and Croatians have ſtruck ſuch a Terror among the French, that 20 of the former having croſſed the Rhine in a ſingle Boat, attacked a Poſt on the Shore of 60 French, put them to Flight, and brought ſeveral of them Priſoners back with them.

Bruſſels, June 25, N. S. We hear from the Neighbourhood of Ypres, that the little Fort called Paddevyver ſurrendred upon the 20th at Night. The French had planted three Pieces of Cannon, which kept a continual Fire before the Fort, whilſt they made an Aſſault behind it. They were repulſed twice, and beaten out of it with conſiderable Loſs; and upon the third Attack, when it was ſurrendered, they only made 27 Priſoners of War. They own the Loſs of 900 Men, and commend the Bravery of the Officer and Soldiers that defended it. They attempted to force the Palliſadoes on the Right of the Caſtle Gate, but thereupon a Mine being ſprung by the Beſieged, great Numbers of them were blown up. The Regiments of Gondrin, and Grenadiers of Bourbon, were thereby three Parts in four deſtroyed. The Prince of Heſſe continues to defend the Town with great Bravery, and keeps firing Day and Night upon the Enemy, who have already loſt, by their own Account,

Account, above 2300 Men. They ſend off ſix or ſeven Carriages full of Wounded every Day to Liſle, and bury great Numbers upon the Spot. Their Batteries againſt the Lower Town have been diſmounted, and the Cannon from the Upper Town have play'd with ſo good Succeſs, that on the 22d the Enemy was not far advanced. The Prince lately cauſed two or three Sallies from the Town to be made upon the Enemy, which were executed with very great Slaughter on both Sides. They have dried up the Canal of Boſſingue, and are continually hovering about Fort Knocque. Upon the 21ſt the King went from Flammerting to view the Batteries of Cannon before Ypres. The Army under the Count de Saxe remains in its former Situation: It was reinforced on the 18th with three Battalions of the Royal Regiment des Vaiſſeaux. The Dragoons of the Regiment Dauphin were at Work on the 23d in the Road to Ghent, in filling up the Ditches in the Places where they are to encamp. The Duke d'Harcourt lies between Mons and Maubeuge, having been reinforced with 6000 Men, and a Train of Artillery from Rocroi, Charleville, and Givet. The French have been twice to reconnoitre St. Ghilain; and the Count de Nava, who is in Mons, takes the neceſſary Meaſures for a vigorous Defence. The French have fortified a little Place upon the Confines of their Territory, between Dunkirk and Oſtend, and are making Roads towards the latter Place.

Hague, June 26, N. S. We hear from Provence, that Admiral Matthews very often appears within two Cannon Shot of the Coaſt: That the French Squadron is at Anchor in two Lines in the great Road of Toulon; and it is thought that the Engliſh are not ſtrong enough to come and attack them, tho' they are in a Condition to prevent the Junction of the Squadron from Cartagena: That in the mean while the Engliſh take great Numbers of Ships in thoſe Seas. By a Letter from Toulon of the 9th of this Month there is Advice, that M. de Maurepas having viſited the Arſenals, the Magazines, and all the King's Ships which are in that Harbour, called a Council of War, and that it had been reſolved therein, that the whole Squadron, as ſoon as it was joined by that of Spain, ſhould ſail out and ſeek Admiral Matthews.

Hague, June 26. Several Provinces having ſent in their Conſent to the March of General Ginkle's Corps to join the Confederate Army in Flanders, Conferences are holding with the Council of State for regulating every Thing relating to the ſaid March, that it may be begun with the utmoſt Expedition. All the Letters, both from the Confederate and the French Army, make very honourable Mention of the Prince of Heſſe Philipſdhal's Defence of Ypres. We this Moment have Advice, that the Delft, Captain Weleſtein, ſell down this Morning to Goerée, to proceed on his Voyage to Spithead; and that Vice Admiral Hooft had received Orders to do the ſame.

Vienna, June 17.

The following is a circular Reſcript from the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, to her Miniſters at Foreign Courts, concerning the late Hoſtilities near Philipsburg, between the Auſtrian and Bavarian Troops.

MAria Thereſia, by the Grace of God, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archdutcheſs of Auſtria, &c. &c.

On the 2d Inſtant our Feld Marſhal Lieutenant Nadaſty met with a Bavarian Patrouille near Neudorf, which he drove back, and made 19 Priſoners of War. Upon this Occaſion, the Bavarian General St. German deſired to ſpeak with the ſaid Count Nadaſty; but as he was already returned, the ſaid General expreſſed himſelf to Count Kalnoky in the following Manner: That Count Seckendorf was the more ſurprized at this Proceeding, as on their Side all Hoſtilities were forbidden under Pain of Death, and that the Priſoners had been made upon a neutral Territory of the Empire. Whereupon he was anſwered proviſionally, that they muſt attribute ſuch a Proceeding the more to themſelves, as their Patrouilles had roved, contrary to the Warning given them, as far as Neudorf, and that moreover one of them had firſt taken Arms againſt ours.

Two Days afterwards, viz. the 4th Inſtant, Count Seckendorf wrote the Letter, N° 1. to our well-beloved Brother-in-Law Prince Charles of Lorraine, to which a becoming Anſwer was returned, as appears by the incloſed, N° 2.

It is not difficult to comprehend what the other Party intended by Seckendorf's Letter, but it is hardly credible that any Body will be ſo weak as to be deceived thereby, eſpecially after the ſteady Anſwer given thereupon. The Connection it has with the Tranſactions at Nieder Schonfeld is ſufficiently explained by the Reſcripts of the 10th and 20th of July of the laſt Year; nor is it leſs circumſtantially remarked in our Letter to the Circle of Suabia, of the 11th of February, how little, on the other Side, they minded regulating their Conduct in Conſequence of the ſaid Tranſaction, as ſoon as they imagined that they had thereby ſaved the Bavarian Troops. In the mean while, we had Time and Opportunities enough to make Good what we had neglected in June laſt, for the Reaſon alledged in the laſt mentioned Letter, eſpecially ſince no clear nor ſatisfactory Explication had been given in Anſwer to the Contents of the abovementioned Reſcripts, or of the ſucceeding *Pro Memoria* delivered to the Circle of Suabia, notwithſtanding the ſtrong Repreſentations of the ſaid Circle; but, on the contrary, the moſt hoſtile Views were continually diſcovered, in many Reſpects, on the Part of the Court of Francfort, the Proofs of which we have had a long Time in our Hands. But we would rather be charged with an exceſſive and perhaps imprudent Moderation, than with the leaſt Precipitation.

Though

Though, as every Thing has its Scope and Bounds, and when theſe are exceeded, the beſt Intentions muſt turn out to the common Detriment of Germany; therefore it has been already declared without Equivocation, partly in the Anſwer of this Side to the Memorial delivered at Francfort by the Bavarian Envoy, and partly in the Circular Reſcript which relates to the Garriſoning of Donawerth, in what Manner we muſt look upon the Bavarian Troops for the Future.

But the Anſwer to the French Declaration of War, and to that made by Malbran de la Noue at Francfort, is ſtill more ample.

From this laſt Declaration it appears as clearly as is humanly poſſible, that the Declaration of War againſt us, on the Part of the Crown of France, was concerted with our high Adverſary, *in the moſt perfect Concert with the Emperor*, and that even in this very *perfect Concert* every Thing would be undertaken againſt our Countries belonging to and guarantied by the Empire, as alſo againſt a principal Elector of the Empire, the King of Great Britain as Elector of Hanover. After ſo ſolemn a Declaration, which is not liable to the leaſt Doubt or Ambiguity, Count Seckendorf is not however aſhamed to give the Bavarian Troops the Title of Friends, who are forbid committing any Hoſtility under Pain of Death: Which is, no doubt, to be underſtood only for the Time that they ſhall find themſelves too weak to hope for any Succeſs in ſuch Undertakings. What is ſtill more, that ſo bold an Aſſertion ſhould be made after ſuch Circumſtances as thoſe which are known to the Empire, and which are ſo fully expoſed in the Anſwer, N° 2. viz. after the Bavarian Troops had been muſtered, and provided for by France, and reinforced by French Troops, who daily brought them Workmen to intrench them under the Cover of the Imperial Fortreſs of Philipſburg, and, in a Word, as the ſaid Troops depend wholly upon the ſaid Crown, and have ſerved to promote their common deſtructive Views.

The Imperial Fortreſs of Philipsburg has not, or at leaſt ought not to have the leaſt Connection or Community with ſuch Troops. What relates to this Fortreſs, and other neutral Countries of the Empire, is to be found in the Anſwer, N° 2. eſpecially in the Declaration at the End, where every Thing is ſo entirely exhauſted, that it would be ſuperfluous to add even a ſingle Word here.

On the contrary, it muſt not be neglected to remark, amongſt other Things, that in the Year 1728, when this Imperial Fortreſs was intruſted to Count Seckendorf, it was neither the Intention of his Imperial Majeſty our late Father of glorious Memory, or of the Empire, that the ſaid Fortreſs ſhould be ſo audaciouſly and unthankfully miſuſed for the Service of the Crown of France, and to promote and facilitate the hoſtile Deſigns of that Crown, and to cover the Troops deſtined for the Execution of thoſe Deſigns againſt ſuch conſiderable Countries belonging to, and guarantied by the Empire.

The abovementioned Fortreſs is intended for a Check to France, and thereby to procure the more Security to thoſe Countries of the Empire, which it covers, and not to diſquiet them; and after the Declaration of War on the Part of France againſt two of the principal Electors of the Empire, to ſecure the Paſſage of the Rhine to the Armies of that Crown, by the Means of a Bridge brought thither from Strasburg, and built, and deſtined for that Purpoſe. But at preſent it is come to ſuch a Pitch, that the French are actually Maſters in the ſaid Imperial Fortreſs, are there received and entertained, and the Civil Officers of the Queen oppreſſed.

And nevertheleſs they are not aſhamed, out of a pretended fatherly Care, to demand ſtill Money of the Empire, thereby to execute with Efficacy their intended Deſigns. A Proceeding of ſuch a Nature as the abovementioned is to be regarded not only as an *entirely unexpected and unheard of*, but alſo as *an actual Proceeding to Hoſtility*, attended with many grievous Circumſtances, *which regard the whole Empire*; but what happened at Neudorf, an Hour from Philipsburg, againſt the Enemy's Troops, cannot be looked upon in the ſame Manner. Such a Proceeding can never be compatible with Count Seckendorf's ſolemn Oath of Fidelity and Duty to the Empire, nor will he ever be able to juſtify his having received into Philipsburg, without the Conſent and previous Knowledge of the Empire, the Troops of a foreign Power, againſt whom the imperial Fortreſs Philipsburg, is ſolely erected, after the Declaration of War on the Part of that Court againſt two of the principal Electors of the Empire, and to ſhelter and protect ſuch Troops under the ſaid Imperial Fortreſs; and moreover to ſecure to them there the free Paſſage of the Rhine, to moleſt and overrun, in a hoſtile Manner, ſuch conſiderable Countries belonging to, and guarantied by the Empire. Therefore, the common Welfare and eſpecially the Security of the outward Circles, indiſpenſably requires that the Empire ſhould call Count Seckendorf to a ſevere Account for ſo grievous a Proceeding. You are to communicate this in all proper Places; and we remain, &c.

Given in our City of Vienna, the 13th of June, 1744, in the 4th Year of our Reign.

N° I.

Copy of a Letter from the Bavarian Field Marſhal Count Seckendorf, to me Charles Duke of Lorraine. Dated Philipsbourg, June 4, 1744.

I Did not intend to importune your Highneſs with my Letter, if I had received the Explanation as promiſed by Count Kalnocki, upon what I cauſed to be repreſented by Major General St. Germain, to the commanding General, or Officers of the Commands, which two or three

three Days ago very unexpectedly began Hoſtilities againſt our Troops. I waited the whole Day, Yeſterday, for the ſame, but any farther Delay was not proper, as what had been undertaken here by the Troops under your Command, againſt my Government of the Imperial Fortreſs, intruſted to me ever ſince the Year 1728, is of ſuch a Nature, that my Duty requires me to give an Account, in the proper Places, of a Proceeding which ſo immediately concerns the whole Empire. But that it may be known that my Complaints are not without Foundation, I am obliged to acquaint your Highneſs with every Thing amply and circumſtantially. The Particularities are theſe; The 2d of June, at Break of Day, a Lieutenant with 15 Men of the free Company of Cavalry, was ſent out, according to the known Cuſtom of War, and as it has always been uſual, to Patrouille, at an Hour's Diſtance from the Imperial Fortreſs, who, according to former Orders, was not, upon meeting with any foreign Troops, to commit the leaſt Hoſtility; and even if, contrary to Expectation, the Patrouille ſhould be fired upon, to retire immediately and make a Report: The Lieutenant himſelf ſtopped at the Brick Kiln near Neudorf, not quite an Hour from hence, and ſent a Corporal through the Wood to ſee if any Body lay hid therein; Five Huſſars ruſhed upon the Corporal, who declared himſelf to them as a Friend, as was before always practiſed; they in return curſed him in Hungarian, and without any other Anſwer fired at him, and as he turned about to go back to his Lieutenant, another Shot was fired at him, but without doing him any Harm. The Lieutenant, upon this Report, turned towards Wieſenthall with his Party, where immediately 150 Huſſars ruſhed upon him, and tried to cut him off; upon which, in Conſequence of his Orders, he returned towards Philipsbourg, but before he arrived there, he learnt that the Auſtrian Huſſars had attacked the Field Poſts, conſiſting of two Lieutenants, each with 18 Horſes, under the Cannon of Philipsbourg, and had followed them to within three Paces of the Barriere of this Imperial Fortreſs, and above 400 Paces beyond the firſt walled Redoute belonging to the Fortreſs. In the mean while I went perſonally at this Alarm to the Barriere, and found indeed that the Troops who had made this hoſtile Attack were repulſed, though I ſaw one of the Huſſars lying dead two Steps from the Barriere, who, according to the Report of the Officers of the Troops of the Emperor and the Empire, poſted there, had been ſhot by the Centinel upon his refuſing to retire, notwithſtanding all that was ſaid to him.

At the ſame Time that this happened under the Cannon and Small Arms of the Imperial Fortreſs of Philipsbourg, another Detachment of Auſtrian Huſſars appeared to the Left towards Neudorf, near our Field Poſt of Huſſars, who were likewiſe within Reach of the Cannon from the Outworks of the Fortreſs; the Captain of Huſſars, Colignon, who commanded the Field Poſt, upon their approaching towards his advanced Poſts, ſent a Corporal with four Men to meet them, and to ask whether they came as Friends or as Enemies, upon which the Auſtrian Corporal belonging to Nadaſty's Regiment, anſwered as Friends; whereupon the Captain who was behind the Corporal, asked, if as Friends, why they fired upon the Patrouille of Dragoons; the Corporal replied, That they had not fired upon the Dragoons, but upon a Peaſant, who was running away, and who was employed as a Meſſenger. About Six of the Clock three Men came again to the advanced Poſts; they were asked the ſame Queſtion, and upon their declaring themſelves in the ſame Manner, as Friends, they ſeparated quietly. About Seven of the Clock ſome Auſtrian Huſſars appeared again near the Field Poſt, but it was ſoon perceived that a greater Number of them lay hid behind the Buſhes; the Captain therefore, with a Lieutenant, Serjeant, and ſix Huſſars went to meet them, and upon his calling to them in the ſame Manner, received for anſwer, as Friends; but as he asked if as Friends, why they advanced in ſo great a Number, the Huſſars, who were hid in the Buſhes, without ſaying any Thing farther, rid up to them, fired upon and cut at them. The Captain retired to his Poſt, over the Bridge upon the Ditch of Thungen, with the greateſt Expedition, and ordered his People to throw down the Bridge, but the Auſtrian Huſſars paſſed it at the ſame Time, which is a Paſſage to the Imperial Fortreſs Philipsbourg; upon which the Captain rid up to the upper and under Officer, who led the Van Guard, as he cannot ſay for certain who he was, and repreſented to him that they ought to keep within Bounds, and not to commit any Hoſtility, as they had three Times declared themſelves as Friends, and now, contrary to the Parole which they had given, they had fallen hoſtilly upon the Poſt, notwithſtanding that they might themſelves ſee that on our Side we relied upon the Parole, and were forbidden committing any Hoſtility. Nevertheleſs they tore the Captain from his Horſe, and made him, together with a Lieutenant and a Serjeant, Priſoners; but they all found Means to ſet themſelves at Liberty, as the Regiments of Huſſars came out of the Camp to their Succour, and repulſed the Auſtrians.

Your Highneſs will ſee from this faithful Narration, which Captain Colignon and other upper and under Officers will atteſt upon their Oaths, in what a Manner, contrary to all Faith and Confidence, the Patrouille, ſent out for the Security of a Fortreſs of the Empire, has been fired upon, the Field Poſts, under the Cannon of the Fortreſs, treacherouſly attacked before the Doors, and purſued to the Barriere of the Counterſcarpe; as alſo, that on the Side of the Camp

the Field Posts have been fallen upon under the Cloak and Name of Friendship.

Wherefore I beseech your Highness to declare, whether all these Undertakings, against an Imperial Fortress, are in Consequence of your Orders and Command, at a Time when, on the Part of his Imperial Majesty, all Hostilities directly and indirectly, upon the Territory of the Empire, have been avoided since last Year, the whole Winter, and till Yesterday; to which End his Imperial Majesty has encamped his Troops in a Manner sufficiently convincing of his earnest and sincere Design to draw the War from those Circles of the Empire who take no Part in it.

Tho' upon the last Occasion, when the Austrian Troops advanced so far, the Cannon of the Fortress was not fired upon the Aggressor, out of a Consideration that his Imperial Majesty never intended to engage the Empire in a War, yet I submit it to your Highness's Judgment, whether I can allow that the Troops of the other Party shall Patrouille and send Detachments under the Cannon of the Fortress, and cut the Inhabitants of this Place, who belong to the Empire, from the Communication from one Door to another, with their Fields and Meadows in these Parts, and to hinder them from pursuing their Commerce with the Empire, since they every where take away, and stop in every Shape, even the necessary Provisions of the Civil Officers and Burghers of Speyer, as well as for this Imperial Garrison, which the Peasants bring in. I will therefore not be answerable, if through such actual Proceedings to Hostility as have already been committed against an Imperial Fortress, a greater Confusion should be occasioned in the Empire, since for the future I see my self obliged to treat as Enemies every body that shall approach this Imperial Fortress in a hostile Manner. On the contrary, it must be owned by the Impartial World, that his Imperial Majesty has not given the least Occasion for committing Hostilities upon the Territory of the Empire, consequently they must be looked upon as Enemies to the Empire, who have given Occasion for such hostile Proceedings. In the mean while, I send back the Prisoners which were made on our Side Yesterday, and beg your Highness will send back those which have been made on your Side, so that in Time the Thing may be settled; especially as I propose to my self the Honour of sending you in a few Days a farther Proposition for the ransoming of the Prisoners made last Year, having learned from Colonel Wittgenstein, sent as Commissary on the Part of your Highness, for the regulating and ransoming of those Prisoners, that he had been sent back without executing his Commission, for Reasons unknown to me. *From my*, &c.

N° II.

Copy of a Letter from me Charles Duke of Lorraine to the Bavarian Feld Marshal Count Seckendorf, sub date, Head-Quarters, Wisloch, the 6th of June 1744.

P. P.

NOthing could ever have astonished me more than the Contents of your extensive Letter to me of the 4th, which was delivered to me Yesterday late in the Evening by Count Nadasty, in which you try to represent what happened on the 2d Instant, near Neudorf and in those Parts, between a Body of the Queen's Hussars and the Bavarian Patrouille, as an actual Proceeding to Hostilty against the Imperial Fortress Philipsburg and its Inhabitants, and consequently against a State of the Empire not at all engaged in the War, and even as a Breach of the Neutrality.

How ungrounded and Proofless this Allegation is in itself, appears to every Body who has the least Knowledge of the past, and an impartial Insight into the present. For who would judiciously infer from the driving back of a Patrouille of Bavarian Troops into their Bounds (over which your Excellency has not, as is known, the Command as Governor of Philipsburg, but a commanding Feld Marshal) that through an Action to which the Queen's Troops were forced, the Neutrality of the Fortress of Philipsburg, and that of the Empire, have been violated, and thereby the whole Empire attacked.

As little as this Inference will find Credit amongst the judicious Part of the World, as evidently it appears that the said Bavarian Troops are not to be looked upon as Neutral Troops of the Empire, but as such as have united themselves with the late open declared Enemy of her Majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, notwithstanding the solemn Assurances which were given last Year to the contrary, by whom they are daily assisted to intrench themselves, and notwithstanding that they seek their Security under the Cannon of this Neutral Imperial Fortress, are the less to be regarded as Friends, as they depend wholly upon the French Troops, who have so lately declared themselves as Enemies, as well with Respect to their Subsistence and Maintenance, as even with respect to the known late French Muster, and their common Views in the hostile Designs of the Enemy.

And since your Excellency cannot deny what goes before; which is of such a Nature, as that the Contents of your Letter upon this Account agree by no Means with the Propriety of Things,

Therefore, without doubt, you will not only very well comprehend, but also be convinced, that what has happened in the little Rencontre between the Queen's Hussars and the Bavarian Patrouilles, which you so much exaggerate, and even extend to an imaginary Attack of the neutral Imperial Fortress Philipsburg, is nothing else but what the Right of War, in such Circumstances as the present, demands, though it must not be forgot to observe, that as your Excellency yourself cannot deny your Patrouilles had already,

ready, two Days before, been warned not to approach ours; and conſequently what has paſſed muſt be imputed to themſelves.

On the contrary, what preſſing Motives have engaged the Queen's Army, under my Command, to remain till now upon the Territory of the Empire, has been communicated by her Majeſty, not only to the whole Roman Empire, but alſo to all its Powers and Courts particularly, by her Miniſters reſiding there.

That her Majeſty is pleaſed to cauſe the exacteſt Neutrality and ſtricteſt Diſcipline to be obſerved throughout all the Circles and Countries of the Empire, notwithſtanding what has happened, as her ſole View is not only not to offend the States and Circles of the Empire, who are not engaged in the War, and much leſs a neutral Imperial Fortreſs, but on the contrary to defend the manifeſt Conſtitutions, and to maintain the Liberties of Germany, a Truth of which, the Circles of Franconia and Suabia, through which her Troops have already paſſed, are undeniable Witneſſes.

And ſince it is my chief Deſign to continue to maintain the Neutrality with the holy Roman Empire and its States, which has till now been ſo religiouſly obſerved, and to preſerve the Countries of the States of the Empire, their Inhabitants and Vaſſals, from the almoſt unavoidable Inconveniencies, through the ſharpeſt Diſcipline amongſt the Militia under my Command; ſo I cannot but find myſelf the more touched by your entirely groundleſs Reproach about the driving back a Patrouille of the Troops under your Command, which have no Connection with the neutral Imperial Fortreſs Philipsburg, or with the Buſineſs its Inhabitants may have in the Fields, as the Proceeding which is repreſented by you in a Manner ſo directly contrary to what goes before, can by no Means be qualified as a Breach of the Neutrality.

Accordingly I hereby declare very ſincerely, that if any one under my Command ſhould commit any Thing that is in the leaſt contrary to the Syſtem of the eſtabliſhed Neutrality of theſe Countries of the Empire, and eſpecially if any one, contrary to Expectation, ſhould commit any the leaſt hoſtile Act againſt the ſaid Imperial Fortreſs Philipsburg, which might give Occaſion to the leaſt grounded Complaint, ſuch a Proceeding would be directly contrary to the expreſs Command, Will and Intention of her Majeſty, as well as my own; therefore I earneſtly beſeech your Excellency, that you will, in any ſuch unexpected Caſe, either acquaint me with the Offender or with the Fact, with ſufficient Proofs, and pleaſe to be aſſured beforehand, that the Party which has thereby ſuffered, and the whole Roman Empire, ſhall be ſatisfied by the immediate Execution of the ſharpeſt Puniſhment, and the procuring of the moſt ſignal Satisfaction to the Sufferer.

Believing therefore that hereby every Thing is exhauſted that may ſerve to confirm the Purity of our Views on this Side, with reſpect to all the States and Circles of the Empire, and our good Intention to perſevere in the ſame.

As for the reſt, I would not fail to anſwer your Excellency, that with Reſpect to the Exchange of ſo many Priſoners as you had propoſed to Count Nadaſty, the proper Orders are already ſent.

Extract of a Letter from Liſle, June 28, N. S. The French have made inexpreſſible Efforts againſt Ypres, having attacked it on three Sides, with a Fire ſo infinitely ſuperior, that in a ſhort Space of Time they diſmounted all the Batteries of the Beſieged. This however did not hinder them from killing great Numbers of the French. In the Night between the 23d and 24th, about Two o'Clock, they attacked the Covered Way in two Places at once. The Attack on the Right was commanded by Meſſ. de Segur and Courteaumer, and that on the Left by my Lord Clare and M. de Beauveau. The Troops which attacked were the Regiments of Lorraine, Royal Marine, Hainault, and Bourbonnois. The Attack was very brisk, and coſt the Lives of a great Number of Officers; ſince it is ſaid, that of the Regiment of Bourbonnois only, there were 18 killed and wounded. Major General Beauveau died ſoon after of his Wounds. M. Poniotowski, Aid de Camp to Marſhal Noailles, is dangerouſly wounded; a Dutch Officer was killed by a Grenadier who offered him Quarter, which he would not accept. Our People could not retire, by Reaſon the Bridge of Communication had been broke by a Bomb, ſo that there are four or five Officers Priſoners, and about ninety Soldiers. Soon after the Loſs of the Covered Way, the Beſieged were obliged to abandon the Low Town, which the French immediately took Poſſeſſion of. After this, a prodigious Fire of Bombs and Granadoes was made from the City, but on the 25th, at Nine at Night, the White Flag was hung out. The King pretended the Surrender of Fort Knocke was compriſed in the Capitulation, which retarded the Signing of it for ſome Time, for the Prince of Heſſe Philipſthal was obliged to ſhew that it did not depend on him to comply therewith. The Conditions are much the ſame as thoſe of Menin. The Garriſon is to march to Breda. Furnes is alſo inveſted.

Bruſſels, June 29. Ypres ſurrendred to the French on the 26th. We do not know all the Terms of the Capitulation, but the Garriſon is permitted to march out with the Honours of War, four Pieces of Artillery, and a proportionable Quantity of Ammunition, and to go to Breda.

Admiralty

Admiralty Office, June 23.

In Purſuance of his Majeſty's Pleaſure, the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have made the following Promotion of Flag-Officers.

Nicholas Haddock, Eſq; } Admirals of the Blue.
Sir Chaloner Ogle, }

James Steuart, Eſq; } Vice-Admirals of the
Sir Charles Hardy, } Red.

Thomas Davers, Eſq; } Vice-Admirals of the
Hon. Geo. Clinton, Eſq; } White.

William Rowley, Eſq; } Vice-Admirals of the
William Martin, Eſq; } Blue.

Iſaac Townſend, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the Red.
Henry Medley, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the White.
George Anſon, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Carlton Houſe, June 17.

This Day the Sieur Jordan, Reſident from the Elector Palatine, had a private Audience of Leave of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

And afterwards a private Audience of Leave of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales; to both which he was introduced by Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Knt. Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Office of Ordnance, June 12, 1744.

The Principal Officers of his Majeſty's Ordnance do hereby give Notice, that, on Friday the 29th Inſtant, they will be ready to ſell by Auction, to the beſt Bidder, at their Office in the Tower of London, Several Parcels of Parchment and Paper Cartridges, Tarr'd Rope, Breechings, Port Ropes, Tackle Falls, Muzzle Laſhings, Match Lanthorns, Powder-horns, Sea Service Swords, Tann'd Hydes, Hand Bills, Pole Axes, Houſehold Waggons, Bayonets, Muſquet and Carbine Barrels and Locks, Blocks, Collar-makers, Carpenters and Wheelwrights Tools, Files and Cartouch Boxes, with other old and unſerviceable Stores, which may be viewed, till the Time of Sale, at the ſaid Office; where printed Liſts of the Lots will be delivered to ſuch as call for them.

Chelſea Hoſpital, June 23. 1744.

Theſe are, by Order of the Right Honourable my Lords and others Commiſſioners for the Affairs of the Royal Hoſpital at Chelſea, to give Notice, That all Out Penſioners (as well Lettermen as others) belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital reſiding in London, or within 25 Miles thereof, are required to appear perſonally at the Secretary's Office in the ſaid Hoſpital, and are alſo required to appear Regimentally on the reſpective Days appointed for them as are hereafter mentioned, when Attendance will be given on thoſe Days, from Nine o' Clock in the Morning till Two in the Afternoon, in order to regiſter their Appearances, viz. On Monday July the 2d, 1744, the Penſioners from the 1ſt, 2d, 3d and 4th Troops of Life Guards, and 1ſt and 2d Troops of Horſe Grenadier Guards, Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards, and Honeywood's *late* Pembroke's. *Thurſday, July* 5, Mountague's late Evans's, Wade's, Tyrawley's formerly Davenport's, Nevil's *late* Napier's, Cathcart's formerly Warren's, Legonier's, Hawley's late Strafford's, Campbell's, Bland's *late* Honeywood's, Rich's late Evans's, Moleſworth's formerly Roſs's, Cadogan's, Cope's *late* Kerr's, St. George's *late* Pepper's, Churchill's, Lord Mark Kerr's, Hamilton's, Gardner's *late* Bland's, Foliat's, Lepell's, Lebouchetier's, Newton's, Stanhope's, Withers's, *Monday July the 9th, the Firſt Regiment of Foot Guards. Thurſday July the 12th, the Second Regiment of Foot Guards. Monday July the 16th, the Third Regiment of Foot Guards. Thurſday July the* 19th, St. Clare's late Orkney's, Fowke's *late* Kirk's, Howard's, Barrell's, Irwin's late Cope's, Guize's late Harriſon's, Hargrave's late Tirawley's, Onſlow's *late* Lanoe's, Read's late Hargrave's, Columbine's late Groves's, Cornwallis's late Mountague's, Durour's late Wetham's, Pulteney's late Middleton's, Price's *late* Clayton's, Harriſon's late Hertford's, Handaſyd's. *Monday July the 23d,* Tyrrell's, Mordaunt's late Armſtrong's, Howard's late Sutton's, Bligh's late St. George's, Scotch Fuſileers, Pagett's late Moyles's, Welſh Fuſileers, Wentworth's, Rothe's, Anſtruther's. *Thurſday July the 26th.* Blakeney's, Bragg's, Fuller's late Read's, Biſſett's, Handaſyd's *late* Hargrave's, Skelton's *late* Husk's, Johnſton's late Dalzell's, Cholmondley's late Cavendiſh's, Otway's, Fleming's late Bland's, Ponſonby's late Murray's, Dalzell's late Jones's, Dalway's late Wentworth's, Phillips's, Barrymore's, Bowles's, Butler's, Buchannan's, Bloiſett's, Belcaſtle's, Corbett's, Clayton's late Honeywood's, Churchill's late Brudnell's, Dormer's, Dubourgay's, Douglaſs's, Elliott's, Evans's Foot. *Monday July* 30, the Marine Regiments, Frank's, Grant's, Gore's, Hotham's, Iriſh Eſtabliſhment, Kane's, Kerr's, Hamilton's broken late Leigh's, Lemolinier's, Moleſworth's, Montandre's, Munden's, Naſſau's, Pocock's, Price's, Rich's, Rantzau's, William Stanhope's, Stanwix's, Tyrrell's, Windſor's Foot, Windreſs's, Wynne's, Sir James Wood's Scotch Hollanders, Gooch's Americans, Several Independent Companies, Houſe, Bettſworth's, Briſtow's, Bruce's, Carwarden's, Churchill's, Doyley's, Green's, Webb's, Winſley's, *Thurſday Auguſt 2, The* Letter-Men and Men at Nine Pence a Day.

And that all Out Penſioners as are at a greater Diſtance than 25 Miles, are required to apply themſelves forthwith to one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in the Neighbourhood where they reſide, and make Oath that they are Out-Penſioners belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital, mentioning in their Certificates the Regiment to which they formerly did belong, how long they ſerved in the Army, their Age, in what Manner wounded or diſabled, their preſent Place of Abode, and that they are no otherwiſe provided for by the Government, to the Intent that the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of the ſaid Hoſpital may be ſatisfied that they are the ſame Perſons that have paſſed their Examination. 'Tis alſo required, that the ſaid Certificates be ſent by the General Poſt only, directed To the Right Hon. The. Winnington, Eſq; Pay Maſter General of his Majeſty's Land Forces, at the Horſe Guards, London. *And 'tis hereby further notified, that no one will be entered on the Pay Book of the ſaid Hoſpital, or be thought entituled to the ſaid Penſion, that ſhall neglect making their Appearance, or ſending Certificates, as before directed.*

Pereg. Furye, *Secretary.*

The Committee for Letting the City's Lands, in the Account of the Chamberlain of the City of London, give Notice, That they intend to let by Leaſe, the Place or Office of one of the Two Corn-Meters of this City,

City, now in Leaſe to Robert Biſhop, Eſq; and that the ſaid Committee will ſit in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, London, on Wedneſday the 11th Day of July next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, to receive Propoſals for the ſame; of which more particular Information may be had at the Comptrollers Office in the Guildhall aforeſaid.

D. Seaman, *Comptroller.*

This is to give Notice, That the next General Meeting of the Corporation of the Governors and Guardians of the Hoſpital for the Maintenance and Education of expoſed and deſerted young Children, appointed by his Majeſty's Royal Charter, will be held on Wedneſday, being the 27th Day of June, 1744. and the firſt Wedneſday after Midſummer, at their Houſe in Hatton Garden, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, when all the ſaid Governors and Guardians are deſired to be preſent: Of which Meeting this Notice is given, purſuant to the Directions of the Act of Parliament.

Harman Verelſt, *Secretary.*

Advertiſements.

Thurſday the 21ſt Day of June, in the 18th Year of the Reign of his Majeſty King George the Second, 1744. between William Hillary, Doctor in Phyſick, Plaintiff, William Jackſon, and others, Defendants.

UPON the Plaintiff's humble Petition this Day preferred unto the Right Honourable the Maſter of the Rolls, for the Reaſons therein, and in the Affidavit therein mentioned contained, It is ordered, that the ſaid Defendant William Jackſon do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill on or before the 20th Day of Auguſt next.

TO be peremptorily ſold, purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Robert Holford, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Symond's Inn in Chancery Lane, on Monday the 23d Day of July next, between Four and Six in the Afternoon, The ſeveral Manors or Lordſhips of Soberton, Eaſt Hoe and Faulkener's Pleck, and other the Eſtates late of Thomas Lewis, Eſq; deceaſed, in the ſeveral Pariſhes of Soberton, Droxford, Meon, Stoke, Stoke Hambleton, Biſhop's Waltham, and Alverſtoke, and elſewhere, in the County of Southampton, the whole being a beautiful and improveable Eſtate, and now Lett at a very reaſonable Rent to the ſeveral Tenants, who pay all Repairs and Outgoings, and half the Land Tax, and ſituate in a fine pleaſant Country, about Ten Miles from Portſmouth, Southampton, and Winchester, with many large and extenſive Royalties and Juriſdictions, as well as advantageous Privileges belonging to the ſame, together with a Capital Manſion Houſe, being large and convenient for a numerous Family, with large and convenient Offices, Stables, Coach-Houſes and Gardens, all in very good Repair. Particulars whereof may be had at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers.

TO be ſold to the beſt Bidder, before the Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt againſt Peter Flower, late of London, Merchant, at Guildhall, London, on Thurſday the 19th Day of July next, between the Hours of Four and Six in the Afternoon; The ſaid Bankrupt's Leaſehold Eſtate, conſiſting of his Dwelling houſe in Alderman Walk, in the Pariſh of St. Botolph Without Biſhopſgate, London, with the Coach-houſe, Stable, Warehouſe, and other Conveniencies. And alſo of a Houſe in Old Bethlem, in the Occupation of Giles Paxton, Brafier, Lett at 35 l. a Year, together with the Benefit of a Policy of Inſurance from the Corporation of the London Aſſurance for inſuring the ſaid Houſes from Fire. N. B. The ſaid Dwelling Houſe in Alderman Walk, and the Houſe adjoining thereto, in the Occupation of George Fitzgerald, Eſq; are both held by one Leaſe from the Rector of Biſhopſgate, for the Term of Forty Years from Michaelmas, 1740, at the Yearly Rent of Three Pounds, clear of Taxes, 1 l. 18 s. 2 d. whereof is by Agreement to be paid by the Owner of Mr. Fitzgerald's Houſe, and the remaining 1 l. 1 s. 10 d. by the Owner of Mr. Flower's Houſe. And the ſaid Warehouſe, with the Back Yard, and ſome part of the ſaid Houſe in Alderman Walk; as alſo the ſaid Houſe in the Occupation of Giles Paxton, are held together by Leaſe from Bridewell Hoſpital, for the Remainder of a Term of Thirty Six Years, of which Thirty two are to come at Chriſtmas next, at Twelve Pounds per Annum, clear of all Taxes. Particulars may be had of Mr. Gambler, in St. Chriſtopher's Church-yard, near the Bank.

PUrſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, Notice is hereby given to all ſuch Creditors of Simon Oliver, late of Sherborne, in the County of Dorſet, Mercer, deceaſed, as have not already made Proof of their Debts, that they are to come in and prove the ſame before Francis Eld, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chamber in Symond's Inn in Chancery Lane, London, by the 25th Day of July now next enſuing, or that in Default thereof, they will peremptorily be excluded all Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

PUrſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of William Booth Alleſtry, late of Wittenhall, in the County of Stafford, Eſq; deceaſed, are to come in before Thomas Bennett, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, and prove their Debts, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

TO be peremptorily ſold, purſuant to a Decree and ſubſequent Order of the High Court of Chancery, before Robert Holford, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, on the 24th Day of July next, between the Hours of Five and Seven of the Clock in the Afternoon, at his Chambers in Symond's Inn, The Real Eſtate of Charles Eyton, late of Pentre Maddock in the County of Salop, Eſq; deceaſed, ſituate in White Fryers Lane in the City of Cheſter, and at Duddleſton, in the Pariſh of Elleſmere, in the County of Salop; and at Gwern-y-tee, in the County of Flint, the whole being of the yearly Value of 57 l. or thereabouts. Particulars whereof may be had at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers.

TO be peremptorily ſold, purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, on Monday the 9th Day of July next, between the Hours of Ten and Twelve in the Forenoon, before Edmund Sawyer, Eſq, one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, The Manor of Upper Lemington, in the Pariſh of Todenham and County of Glouceſter, late Part of the Eſtate of Sir William Juxon, Bart. deceaſed, being within a Mile of Moreton in Marſh, three Miles of Camden, four Miles of Shipſon, four Miles of Chipping Norton, two Miles of Stow, and nine Miles of Burford. Particulars whereof may be had at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers in Lincoln's Inn.

TO be peremptorily ſold, before Henry Montague, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the High Court of Chancery, purſuant to a Decree of the ſaid Court, at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, on the 9th of July next, between the Hours of Ten and Twelve in the Forenoon, A Meſſuage or Tenement ſituate on the Eaſt Side of Poland-ſtreet, in the Pariſh of St. James Weſtminſter, in the Poſſeſſion of Mrs. Strudwick, abutting Weſt on Poland Street, North on Premiſſes in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. Gately, Eaſt and South on Mr. Divine; of the yearly Rent of 25 l. late the Eſtate of Sir Benjamin Maddox, deceaſed, for the Term of 49 Years, 11 Months and 26 Days, commencing at Chriſtmas 1748; and alſo for the Term of 48 Years, 11 Months and 20 Days, commencing at Chriſtmas 1798, at the yearly Ground Rent of 15 s. Particulars whereof may be had at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers.

WHereas the Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt William Dockſey and Richard Hodges, late of Milk-ſtreet, London, Haberdaſhers, Warehouſemen and Partners, met on the 20th Day of this Inſtant June, purſuant to Notice in the London Gazette, for chuſing Aſſignees under the ſaid Commiſſion, and at the Requeſt of the Creditors then preſent, have adjourned the ſaid Choice to Wedneſday the 27th of June Inſtant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and chuſe Aſſignees accordingly.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Thomas Stone, late of the Pariſh of Newington, in the County of Surry, Clothworker, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 23th of June Inſtant, on the 5th of July, and on the 4th of Auguſt next, at Three in the Afternoon on each of the ſaid Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. John Scott, Attorney, in Devonſhire-ſtreet, near Biſhopſgate, London.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt William Shaw, of Stamford, in the County of Lincoln, Mercer and Draper, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 2d and 13th of July next, and on the 4th of Auguſt following, at Ten in the Forenoon on each of the ſaid Days, at the Houſe of Bryan Hodgſon, being the George Inn in St. Martin's Stamford Baron, in the County of Northampton, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Robert Stephenſon, Attorney in Stamford aforeſaid.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt William Dockſey, of Milk-ſtreet, London, Haberdaſher, Warehouſeman and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 29th of June Inſtant, on the 5th of July next, and on the 4th of Auguſt next following, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, on each of the ſaid Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. John Cooper, Attorney, in Blowbladder-ſtreet, London.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Jacob May, of Spittlefields, in the County of Middleſex, Silk-Dyer, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 26th of June Inſtant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, and on the 29th of the ſaid Inſtant June, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, and on the 4th Day of Auguſt following, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Bernard, Attorney, in Cornhill, London.

THE Commiſſioners in a renewed Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Gyles Bland, late of London, Merchant, intend to meet on the 3d of July next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt, awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Todd, of Tunbridge-Wells, in the County of Suſſex, Vintner, Innholder and Chapman, intend to meet on the 28th Day of June inſtant, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, and to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt ſometime ſince awarded againſt John Clayton, of London, Goldſmith, intend to meet at Guildhall, London, on Wedneſday the 18th of July next, at Three in the Afternoon, to make a final Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate: at which Time William Weſtbrooke, Eſq; late of London, Goldſmith, who has claimed a Debt under the ſaid Commiſſion, is to prove the ſame, or his Claim will be diſallowed: And the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Richard Clough, late of the City of York, Chapman, intend to meet on the 29th of July next, at Two in the Afternoon, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in Manchester, in the County of Lancaſter, in order to make a ſecond and final Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE under-mentioned Perſons claiming the Benefit of the Act lately paſſed for Relief of inſolvent Debtors, the following Notices have been brought to the Printer of the London Gazette, to be inſerted in this Paper, and are herein inſerted in Obedience to the ſaid Act.

The following Perſons being Fugitives for Debt and beyond the Seas on and before the firſt of January 1742, and having ſurrendred themſelves to the Keeper of the King's Bench Priſon in the County of Surry, hereby give Notice, that they intend to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament, made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held in and for the County of Surry, or at the Adjournment thereof, which ſhall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Robert Stephenſon, late of the Pariſh of St. James Clerkenwell, Diſtiller. George Griffiths, late of the Pariſh of St. James Weſtminſter, in the County of Middleſex, Dealer and Chapman.

The following Perſons being Priſoners for Debt in his Majeſty's Priſon of the Fleet, hereby give Notice,

tice, that they intend to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held at the Guildhall of the City of London, in and for the said City, or at the Adjournment thereof, that shall happen next after 30 Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Elizabeth Heare, late of East Smithfield, in the Parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, Victualler. John Pitkin, late of Watlington, in the County of Oxford, Carpenter.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the First of January 1742, and having surrendred himself to the Keeper of the Poultry Compter, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament passed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his Present Majesty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the City of London, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. John Richardson, late of White-cross-street, London, Ship-Carpenter.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas, on or before the First of January 1742, and having surrendred himself to the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal the Castle of York, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held at Bradford, in and for the West Riding of the said County of York, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Peter Johnson, late of Ripon in the County of York, Mariner.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the first of January 1742, and having surrendred himself to the Keeper of Newgate in Bristol, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the said City of Bristol, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Thomas Sawbridge, late of the City of Bristol, Mariner.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the first of January 1742, and having surrendred himself to the Keeper of the Sheriff's Ward or Prison in the County of Devon, gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the said County, or at the Adjournment thereof, that shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. John Norris, late of Honiton in the County of Devon, Maltster.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt and beyond the Seas on or before the first of January, 1742, and having surrendred himself to the Keeper of his Majesty's Goal at Rochester, in and for the County of Kent, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of his present Majesty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held at Maidstone in and for the said County of Kent, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall first happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Edward Jones, late of Gravesend in the County of Kent, Dealer in Tea.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt and beyond the Seas on or before the First of January, 1742, and having surrendred himself to the Keeper of the Marshalsea Prison, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for the County of Surry, or at the Adjournment thereof that shall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. William Curry, late of the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Mariner.

The following Person being a Fugitive for Debt and beyond the Seas on and before the first of January 1742, and having surrendred himself to the Keeper of Whitechapel Prison, the Goal for the Manors of Stepney and Hackney, and Hamlets thereof, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held at Hicks-hall in and for the County of Middlesex, or at the Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Richard Greenhall, late of Stepney, Mariner.

N. B. If any Person in the foregoing List of Prisoners shall find, on the Perusal of this Gazette, that there is any Error, such Error shall, upon Notice, be rectified in the next Gazette Gratis.

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